We *condescendingly* made Luther's works umpires in the controversy. *Atterbury.*

CONDESCE'NSION. *n. s.* [from *condescend*.] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility and modesty, and *condescension* to others. *Tillot.*

Courtesy and *condescension* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attends a high station. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shews such a dignity and *condescension* in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superiour nature. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 273.

CONDESCE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *condescend*.] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDI'GN. *adj.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them *condign* punishment. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* punishment, or he that has saved him. *Arbuthn.*

CONDI'GNESS. *n. s.* [from *condign*.] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts. *Dict.*

CONDI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *condign*.] Deservedly; according to merit. *Dict.*

CO'NDIMENT. *n. s.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for *condiment*, gust, or medicament, than any substantial nutriment. *Brown.*

CONDISCI'PLE. *n. s.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow.

To CO'NDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts or aromaticks.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Musæum.*

The most innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

CO'NDITEMENT. *n. s.* [from *condite*.] A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION. *n. s.* [*condition*, Fr. *conditio*, Latin.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whose heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shakesp. K. John.*

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element shews to him as to me: all his senses have but human *conditions*. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides speech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the *conditions* of their mothers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash: now must we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted *condition*, but therewithal the unruly waywardness that infirm and cholerick years bring with them. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest, honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving and faithful, that is, giving these inclinations; and therefore those ancient kings, beautified with these *conditions*, might be called there after Jupiter. *Raleigh's History of the World, b.* i. *c.* 6. *s.* 5.

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme ill *conditions*, above all of that sex. *South.*

5. State; circumstances.

To us all,
That feel the bruises of the days before,
And suffer the *condition* of these times
To lay an heavy and unequal hand
Upon our humours. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Paradise and state of innocence. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c* 4.

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in, when God vouchsafes it to them. *South's Serm.*

Did we perfectly know the state of our own *condition*, and what was most proper for us, we might have reason to conclude our prayers not heard, if not answered. *Wake's Preparation.*

This is a principle adapted to every passion and faculty of our nature, to every state and *condition* of our life. *Rogers.*

Some despairing people take the kingdom to be in no *condition* of encouraging so numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject as in king. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

6. Rank.

I am, in my *condition*,
A prince, Miranda. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practised 'till then by the persons of the best *condition*. *Carendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Condition!
What *condition* can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at mercy? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I yield upon *conditions*.—We give none.
To traitors: strike him down. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst *conditions* the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Taylor.*

Those barb'rous pirates willingly receive
Conditions, such as we are pleas'd to give. *Waller.*

Make our *conditions*, with yon' captive king.—
Secure me but my solitary cell;
'Tis all I ask him. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprised; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single bond; and in a merry sport,
If you repay me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums as are
Express'd in the *condition*, let the forfeit
Be nominated. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To CONDI'TION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to stipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's History.*

Small towns, which stand stiff, 'till great shot
Enforce them, by war's law, *condition* not. *Donne.*

'Tis one thing, I must confess, to *condition* for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 137.

CONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *condition*.]

1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; with limitations; on particular terms.

For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 57.

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are *conditional*. *South.*

This strict necessity they simple call;
Another sort there is *conditional*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In grammar and logick. Expressing some condition or supposition.

CONDI'TIONAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in use.

He said, if he were sure that young man were king Edward's son, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the *conditional*, and in respect of the other words. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CONDITIONA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *conditional*.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspirit our endeavours, so is the *conditionality* most efficacious to necessitate and engage them.

CONDI'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *conditional*.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here intail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that here thou take an oath
To cease this civil war. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but *conditionally* expressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices: conscience shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven. *Norris.*

To CONDI'TIONATE. *v. a.* [from *condition*.] To make conditions for; to regulate by certain conditions.

That ivy ariseth but where it may be supported; we cannot ascribe the same unto any science therein, which suspends and *conditionates* its eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

CONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Established on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but *conditionate*, and belongs to none, who shall not perform the condition? *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONED. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
The best *condition'd*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [*condoler*, Latin.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It has *with* before the person for whose misfortune we profess grief.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole with* you. *Temple.*

I congratulate with the republick of beasts upon this honour done to their king; and must *condole with* us poor mortals, who, by distance, are rendered incapable of paying our respects. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 118.

To CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to *condole* thy chance,
As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton's Agonistes, l.* 1076.

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miscarriage. *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *condole*.] Grief; sorrow; mourning.

To persevere
In obstinate *condolement*, is a course
Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

CONDO'LENCE. *n. s.* [*condolance*, French.] The expression of grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbuth. Preface to J. Bull.*

A CONDO'LER. *n. s.* [from *condole*.] One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONA'TION. *n. s.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. *Dict.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to serve to some purpose. Followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to *conduce* to make it shine. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce* unto the enterprize. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *conduce* to this end, or to contradict it. *Tillot.*

They may *conduce* to farther discoveries for compleating the theory of light. *Newton.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany in order to shew the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess Henrietta-Maria. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and *conducible*, is air. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 265.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereunto, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the wise providence of the rector of all things. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most *conducible* unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves *conducible* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conducible*.] The quality of contributing to any end. *Dict.*

CONDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *conduce*.] That which may contribute to any end; having the power of forwarding or promoting.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interests of the soul, are also most *conducive* to our present felicity. *Rogers, Serm.* 2.

CONDU'CIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of conducing.

I mention some examples of the *conduciveness* of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle's Hist. of Fluidity.*

CO'NDUCT. *n. s.* [*conduit*, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Latin.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears!
What in the *conduct* of our life appears
So well design'd, so luckily begun,
But when we have our wish, we wish undone? *Dryd. Juv.*

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convoy; escorte; guard.

I was ashamed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and *conduct* for safeguard against our adversaries. 1 *Esdr.* viii. 51.

His majesty,
Tend'ring my person's safety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

4. The act of convoying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,
Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place. *Shakespeare.*

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of absolute necessity for preserving it. *Swift.*

To CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way.

I shall strait *conduct* you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton on Education.*

O may thy pow'rs, propitious still to me,
Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep forest. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

Ascanius bids 'em be *conducted* in. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To manage; as, *to conduct an affair*.

4. To head an army; to order troops.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*conductitius*, Latin.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but persons intirely *conductitious* and removeable at pleasure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONDU'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *conduct*.]

1. A leader; one who shews another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill,
And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?—
As 'tis said, the bastard son of Glo'ster. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both. *Addison.*

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.*

CONDU'CTRESS. *n. s.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs; directress.

CO'NDUIT. *n. s.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in *conduit* pipes, can rise no higher
Than the well-head from whence it first doth spring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid
In sap consuming winter's drizzled snow,
And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shakespeare.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit*, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South's Sermons.*

These organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to convey them from without, to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wise nature likewise, they suppose,
Has drawn two *conduits* down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run nothing but claret wine. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

CONDUPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE. *n. s.* [κῶνος. Τὸ κῶνο βάσις κώνου ἐστί, *Aristotle.*] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CO'NEY. See CONY.

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULA'TION. *n. s.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy conversation; chearful and careless talk.

CONFA'BULATORY. *adj.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARREA'TION. *n. s.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far corn*.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the husband. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CONFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *comfit*.

CO'NFECT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

CONFE'CTION. *n. s.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweatmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so,
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections*? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They have in Turky and the East certain *confections*, which they call servets, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and spices, *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Addis.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Of best things then, what world shall yield *confection*
To liken her? *Shakespeare.*